## WASHINGTON.

Slow Movement of the Electoral Investigating Committee.

PORTENTOUS RUMORS CURRENT.

Diversity of Sentiment on the Question of Secret Sessions.

SECRETARY SHERMAN ON THE SCENE.

Tharges Denied, Counsel Designated and Offer of Proof Made.

THE SENATE REJECT THE SHIELDS BILL.

Debate in the House Over the Army Appropriation.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1878. THE POTTER INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE-TALE ABOUT SECRET SESSIONS-A SOUTHERN DEM-OCEAT ON THE EVIL EFFECTS OF THE MOVE-

consultation with witnesses to-day, and the town begins to fill with rumors of impending revolutions, most of which those who know anything know to be unfounded. The committee has not had a meeting yet for organization. There is a sion about keeping its sessions secret, and there is some reason to fear that this absurdity will be committed, unless the press speaks out promptly. Secrecy has never answered any good public end in the work of Congressional investigations, but the contrary. It confuses the public mind with garbled and incomplete reports, defeats public interest in the subject. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the views of Messre. Morrison, Blackburn and Hunton will prevail. They favor open sea-

sions and entire publicity.

The usefulness of the inquiry is still discussed here, and it is a very general opinion among solid demo-crats that it is a blunder for their party, and in its direct and inevitable tendency leads toward revolu-

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1878. THE ELECTORAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE NOT YET ORGANIZED-HOW THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS WERE SELECTED.

Speaker Randall not having made an assignment of a room for the use of the Electoral Investigating Comttee, there has been no attempt as yet to organize the committee, and the probability to-night is that an organization will not be effected until the latter part of the week. Until some provi-sion is made for a meeting place for the committee the members do not in-tend to propose any plan of action. What will be done is therefore only conjecture, which even the In regard to the selection of the republican mem

bers was left to the leading republican members. The liet, as sont to Speaker Randall, included the name of Mr. Dunnell, of Minnesota. For some reason which the democrats do not know the name of Mr. Dunnell was omitted and that of General Butler substituted, so that at least Mesers. Cox, Hiscock and Reid were the parties selected by the republicans

Among the members some difference of opinion has et in open session or with closed doors. Senator Barnum, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, has advised Mr. Potter that the sessions of the committee ought to be secret, and in this opinion General making the sessions secret, but leaving it with the committee each day to decide whether or not it wil make that day an exception and give the reporters ton are in favor of conducting the investigation openly, with the reserved right, however, of going into secret session if there is reason for it. This sentiment bids fair to prevail, as most of the democrats think that secret proceedings would lay them open to the charge of seeking to give to the public only such testimony as fraud. It has been urged, too, that as McLin is the only witness in Florida who is unable to come to ashington and testify, a sub-committee nee not go down there to take his evidence, that one man could be sent to take McLin's deposition before a notary public. This proposition has mot with but little lavor, and it can hardly be doubted that a subcommittee of three members will be sent to Florida. McLin is in poor health and has promised to make under oath a full and free statement of all the faces bearing upon the Florida vote. The democrats attach a good deal of importance to the promised statement, and will not risk it to any single mmissioner, Mr. McMahon will likely be chairman of such Fiorida sub-committee, and General Butler sed to return here and testily, and to bring with him some papers to corroborate the statements he will

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1878. LETTER OF SECRETARY SHERMAN TO CLARK-SON N. POTTER.

The following is the letter of Secretary Sherman t Clarkson N. Potter on the subject of the Potter reso

lution:—

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1878.

Hon. CLARKSON N. POTTER, Unairman, &c., &c.;—

Sire—I observe that the resolution of the House, under which your committee is organized, singles me out personally by name from among twenty or more gentiemen who were present at the request of President Grant or the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee to attend and witness the action of the Returning Board upon the Presidential election returns in the State of Louisians in 1876, and in substance charges that at that election it East Feliciana parish and in part in West Feliciana parish in Louisians the republican vote was withheld and not east, in pursuance and execution of a conspiracy by such voters; that in furtherance of such conspiracy by such voters; that in furtherance of such conspiracy James E. Anderson, Supervisor of Registration in Rest Feliciana, and D. A. Weber, Supervisor of Registration in West Feliciana, laising protested that said election in such parishes had not been free and fair, and that thereupon the Returning Board of said State falsely and fraudulently excluded the votes of said precincts, and by means thereof and of other laise and fraudulent excluded and Returning Board the choice of the people of the State was annuited and reversed, and that such action by the said Weber and Anderson was induced or encouraged by the assurances of Hon. John Sherman, now Secretary of the Freasury.

This resolution requires you to investigate three allegations, and upon the truth of these depends the voters to withhold and not cast the votes, with a view to make a false charge as to the election.

Second—That there was a conspiracy among the voters to withhold and not cast the votes, with a view to make a false charge as to the election.

Second—That there was a conspiracy among the voters to withhold and not cast the votes, with a view to make a false charge as to the election.

Second—That the event of these parishes were takely and fraudulently excluded by the Returning Board.

Third—That the offence of Anderson and Weber was Third—That the offence of Anderson and Weber was necouraged by assurances from me. With the view, therefore, to meet this accusation, which, so far as it affects me, I declare and know to be absolutely destitute of even the shadow of truit, respectfully ask and now make formal application of lowe to be represented before your committee by counsed in the investigation of all charges iffecting myself personally. I tender and offer a prove that in point of fact the election in last and West Feliciana parishes was governed and entrelied by force, violence and intimidation so re-

volting as to excite the common indignation of all who become conversant with it, and that proof was submitted to that effect, not only before the Returning Board, in evidence contained in executive document No. 2, second session, Forty-fourth Congress, but also in the testimony taken by the Committee of the Senate on Privileges and Elections report, No. 701, second session, Forty-fourth Congress. I will, it allowed, farmish the names of witnesses whom I desire to examine before you, to prove the truth of this statement as to said parishes, and that the protects referred to were true, supported by testimony and properly acted upon, and sustained by the Returning Board.

To my personal conduct during this examination I invito your fair and caudid scrutiny, with nature confidence that not only myself, but my associates of both political parties acted honestly and properly from a sense of public duty. I have requested Hon. Samuel Shellabarger to deliver this to you, and I respectively designate him as the gentleman I would desire on my part to be present to cross-examine withesses testifying in relation to charges against me, and who will, as my counsel, lender evidence in proof of this statement. The favor of an early answer is requested. Very respecticity.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1878. Mr. FERRY, (rep.) of Mich., from the Committee on Finance, said he was directed by a majority of the committee to report back, without amendment, the House bill to forbid the further retirement of United States legal tender notes and to recommend its passage. He gave notice that he would call it up for conration to-morrow. It was placed on the calendar

Mr. Window, (rep.) of Minn., from the conference committee on the Military Academy Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had been unable to bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree, and, in explanation of the report, said the principal items of difference between the committees of the two houses were open the appropriations for the hospital building, to increase the water supply and in regard to the dismissal of graduates who do not receive appointments in the army. The Senate increased the appropriations for the hospital building and for the water supply, and struck out of the House built the clause providing for the dismissal of graduates. He moves that the Senate insist upon its amendments and grant the new conference asked for by the House of Representatives. He also expresses the hope that there would be a yea and my vote on the motion, that the committee might know the views of the Senate in regard to adhering to its amendments.

Messra, Binine, (rep.) of Me., and Maxey, (dem.) of Texas, also explained the Senate amendments, and argued that the increased appropriation would improve the sanitary condition of the Academy.

The motion of Mr. Windom was agreed to by a unanimous vote—yeas 53, and Messra, Windom, Blaine and Wither's were appointed a committee on the part of ine senate.

On motion of Mr. Paddock, (rep.) of Neb., the Sen-

and Withers were appointed a committee on the part of the Senate hose and Mr. Paddock, (rep.) of Neb., the Senate hose of Mr. Paddock, (rep.) of Neb., the Senate hose of Mr. Paddock, (rep.) of Neb., the Senate hose of Mr. Paddock, (rep.) of the Revised Stantes relating to the cultivation of timber on the public domain, and the Committee of Conference was ordered. Mesers. Paddock, Plumb and Grover were appointed to the committee on the part of the Senate.

THE PACIFIC RALIGOAD RILL.

Mr. MATTHEWS, (rep.) of Ohio, and a week age be gave notice of his incention to call up to-day the Texas Pacific Railroad bill. It was not his purpose to press it to a vote, but to yield the floor to the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Lamar). He now gave nutice that he would call the bill up to-morrow merning.

Mr. Lamar, (dem.) of Miss., said he was anxious to

address the Seaste on this measure in which his constituents were so deeply interested, and if the Secaste would allow him an opportunity to do so he would be obliged.

After some discussion it was agreed that the bill to derbid the lursher retirement of legal tender notes should be taken up to-morrow and then laid aside informally to allow the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Lamar) to speak, Mr. Bayard stating that he would very electfully yield the floor to that Senator.

THE SHIRLDS BILL.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill authorizing the President of the United States to appoint James Shields, of Missouri, a brigadier general in the United States Army on the retired list, and, it having been considered in Committee of the Whole yesterday, was reported to the Senate.

The question being on the amendment made in Committee of the Whole yesterday, authorizing the President to appoint Ulysses S. Grant a general on the retired list of the army, with full rank, pay and allow ances of that grade, excepting forage for horses or commutation therefor or aids-de-camp or other staff officers, unless called into active service, &c.

Mr. COCKELL, (dem.) of Miss, demanded the years and nays on concurring in that amendment, and it was concurred in—year 32, nays 28—a strict party yook, the republicans voting in the affirmative and the democrate in the negative.

Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, announced that he was paired with the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. Lamar, would you 'yea,' and Mr. Davis would you 'may.''

Mr. Hurman, (of Mississippi, announced that he was paired with the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. Davis would you 'may.''

Mr. Hurman, (of Mississippi, announced that he pending bill to referred to the Committee on Pensions, he moved that the pending bill had for that purpose he moved that the pending bill had for that purpose he moved that the pending bill he referred to the Committee on Pensions, and the was the committee and considered General Sheidis' case. He therefore withdrew that motion and su

That the Secretary of the Interior be and is hereby au-therized and directed to place on the pension rolls, subject to the provisious and limitations of the pension law, the name of dames Shields, late a brigadicy general of the United States volunteers, as the rate of \$1.00 per month, said pension to be in lieu of that which no now receives. Mr. SARGEST, (rop.) of Cal., raised the point of order

Mr. SARGENT, (rop.) of Cal., raised the point of order that the amenument could not be received, it being an amendment of the House of Representatives to another bill.

After a briof discussion the Chair ruled the amendment out of order.

Mr. Hill., (dem.) of Ga., said it had been asserted on the other rule that Senators on his side of the Chamber opposed the amendment of the Senator from California (Mr. Sargeat) because they were opposed to General Grant. He protested against these declarations. He would have voted against these declarations. He would have voted against the amendment if it had been to insert the name of George B. McClolian, a distinguished General and a distinguished democrat. He did not stop to inquire whether the man whose name was proposed was a republican or a democrat, but he for one would not vote to tax the people of the United States to support himself. He did not know that General Grant would accept this retirement if the bill snowing pass. Perhaps he might; he did not refuse much. (Laughier.) But he (Mr. Hill) believed that General Grant wond rofuse it. There were many features in Geograf Grant's character which he admired. The man who uttored the words he did when he was offered Lae's sword and would not receive it would not be forgotten. He lavored the amondment of Mr. Thurman, Mr. Cockreal opposed the amondment of Mr. Thurman, and, referring to that of Mr. Sargent, said it was put on to kill H.

After a long debate the amendment of Mr. Thurman was rejected—yeas 31, says 33—as follows:—

Yeas—Mesars Balley, Barnum, Bayard, Beck, Barnside, Christians, Coke, Constling, Concever, Davis of Illinois.

Was rejected—yeas 31, usys 33—as follows:—
YEAS—Messrs, Bailey, Barunu, Bayard, Beck, Burnside, Christiancy, Coke, Conkilley, Conover, Davis of Illinois Dennis, Enton, Busts, Grover, Harris, Herelord, Hill, Hoar, Johnston, Kernan, McCreery, McPherson, Maxey, Merritmon, Morgala, Morrill, Raudolph, Thurman, wadleigh, Whyte and Withers—S1,
NAIS—Messrs, Allison, Armstrong, Blaine, Booth, Bruce, Butler, Caderon, of Pennsylvania); Cameren, of Wisconstat: Cockreil, Joresy, Ferry, Hamlin, Howe, Ingalis, Jones, of Florida; Kellogy, Kirkwood, Lamar, McDonaid, McMillan, Matshews, Micholli, Oglesby, Paddock, Pattorwon, Plamb, Rollins, Sargeint, Saunders, Spencer, Teiler, Voorhees and Windom—S3.

The question being on the passage of the hall the

son. Plumb, Rollins, Sargent, Saunders, Spencer, Teiler, Yoorlees and Windom—SS.

The question being on the passage of the bill the vote was taken without lurther discussion, and it was rejected—yeas 30, nays 34—as follows:—

\*\*Yisa-Mesers. Allison, Armstrong, Blaine, Bruce, Burnelde, Butler, Gameron of Fannsylvania, Cameron of Wisconsin, Correll, Jonating, Jones, Porrey, Ierry, Hill, Charles, Michell, Morgan, Morril, decition, McMillan, Manthews, Michell, Morgan, Morril, decition, Rewillian, Mythews, Michell, Morgan, Morril, decition, Edmonder, Michell, Dohn, Jones of Florida, Kernan, Kitwood, McCreer, McPherson, Maxey, Merrimon, Ggleeny, Randolph, Rollins, Sanders, Teller, Thurman, Wadieigh, White and Withers—34.

lins. Sanders, Teller, Tourman, Wadleigh, White and Withers—34.

Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. I., said he was paired with Mr. Saulsbury. If that Senator was present he (Mr. Anthony) would vote aye. He did not know how the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Saulsbury) would vote, Mr. Ingaths, (rep.) of Kau, then called up the House bill to provide a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia, and it was read at length. When the reading of the bill had been concluded there were only fitteen or twenty Senators present. Pending discussion the Senate, on motion of Mr. Hamlin, went into executive ression, and when the doors were reopened Mr. Teller, of Colorado, entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to place General Shields on the retired list of the army was rejected. army was rejected.

The Senate then, at twenty minutes post four o'clock P. M., adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1878. The Rouse, at half-past cleven o'clock A. M., went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Springer, of lillnois, in the chair) on the Army Appropriation bill, Mr. Hewitt, (dem.) of N. Y., giving notice that at the

Mr. SPARKS, (dem.) of Ill., a member of the Appro-

\$2,000,000 larger than that of last year. He was epposed to the theory that a large standing army was necessary to protect the Canadian and Texan borders. In his judgment it was a most preposterous proposition to have an army to arrest Cortina and his band of thieves on the Mexican fronter. Coming down to the question of the use of the army in suppressing domestic violence, he had read a portion of the report of the Secretary of Waria which he declares that the army should be to the United States what a local policy is to a city.

Mr. Warre, (rep.) of Pa.—Does my friend dissent from that doctrine?

Mr. Wainiar, (dom.) of Pa.—I do.

Mr. Spakes replied that, if the Secretary meant that riots should be suppressed by the regular army he would most emphasically dissent from that. It was in contravention of the republican theory of government. The great middle mass of the people would protect the country from riots. Money monopoly could oppress labor and could bring about a state of things which it was mashood to resist; then the middle mass might sympathize with labor. But when labor got beyond the bounds of what it could legitimately demand; when it became communistic and incendiary, then the great body of quiet middle men would put its hand upon it and crush it out.

Mr. Parillars, (rep.) of Kan., said the Appropriation

But when labor got beyond the bounds of what it could legitimately demand; when it because communistic and insendiary, then the great body of quiet middle men would put its hand upon it and crush it out.

Mr. Phillips, (rep.) of Kan., said the Appropriation Committee had come forward with an almost revolutionary measure; with an attempt to cut down the standing army. Referring to the danger of Indian hostities, he said the army was needed to preserve the peace of the frontier and to give to the settlors the security which had never been given to them. Within fitteen months two of the most terrible Indian wars known to the history of the country had taken place, and yet the gentleman from New York (Mr. Hewitt) had told the House that there would be no more Indian wars. That gentleman seemed to have been reading about the militennum and thought that swords were to be beaten into ploughshares and spears into pruninghooks.

Mr. Banning (dem.) of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, spoke in auvocacy of the bill. He referred to General Sherman's New York speech last summer to the effect that without the regular army the nation would be a mob, and to his report to the Secresary of War as to the necessity of an army in maintaining peace and suppressing riots, and he expressed his decided dissent from those doctrines which would result, he said, in converting what is a government of the people into a government of force. He referred to a charge of dishonesty made against him by what he called "Jay Gould's newspaper," and said that there were in this colintry two kinds of Communists—one composed of those who, sitting in comfortable arm chairs, steal rairroads. This last class wanted an army to enable them to keep their ill-gotten gains it was necessary, perhaps, for them. Communism came from bad administration. The Credit Mobiline, the Pecific Mail subsidy, the salary grab, and, above ail, the their of the Fresidency had made them believe that there was no honoxy left in the administration of the governm

eral debate on the Army Appropriation bill was orered to be terminated with to-night's session, and
then, at half-past lour P. M., the House took a recess
until ball-past seven P. M.

EVENING SESSION—SPECH OF ME. EUTLER.

At the evening session, the House west into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the
chair, on the Army Appropriation bill, and was addressed by Mr. Butles, of Masscahusetts. He commenced by saying that there was no loct
more patent and no omea more portenious than the great lack of employment by the
laboring classes of the country, and this, too, in the
face of the fact that for years past the harvests have been boundful, and that the
ships of Europe were laden with American
produce, and as if this politice-economical paradox
was not sufficiently puzzling, logiciative bedies—
municipal, State and national—were found engaged
under the name of reform in reducing the componsation of those living by wages in the public employment. Some legislators seemed to believe that the
country owed them thanks if by some accident or
movement they could reduce the wages of employes
of the government. The motives of such legislators were
niways open to doubt so long as they left their own
salaries and those of other high officers of the
English government to relieve distress and starvation
during the Irrah famine and to the contributions of a
merica at that time, but now he said that no national vessel and no train of cars had been freighted
to relieve the distress of starving Americans, while,
on the contrary, cars had been loaded with troops
to put down and suppress the ili-judged and wrongful
attempts of starving inborers to right their wrongs.
He said two national vessels had been sent to France
with articles of luxury for exhibition, and asked how
many poor families might have been relieved by the
large sums thus expended. There was enough of
natural wealth on the sountry for all if that natural
wealth could be, as it ought to be, placed by law
within reach of all. The l

Scord—The lastingless wages paid to those the have employment.

There was a grievous and national wrong in this evil, and there were many causes contributing to it. These were:—

First—The damages accruing to the country from less of life and property, North and South, during the

loss of life and property, and late rebellion.

Second—The stoppage of development during the Necessian The Bropping of development war.

Therd—The crowding of laborers into large cities and manufacturing districts.

Fourth—The reflex in the tide of prosperity.

Fifth—Under consumption, and, finally, that there never nad been any legislation in behalf of the indus-

trial classes. Mr. Whight, (dem.) of Pa.—Except the Homestead

law.

Mr. Butlers—Except the Homestead law; but it was of no practical benefit to the laboring men to tell them that in distant Territories they could get a government farm for nothing. Some measure would have to be found to bring the laboring man and the land together. He had no sympathy for idlers and criminals—the pests of society. He would suppress them with the strong hand. But for the hundreds of thousands who would be producers of wealth if they were permitted his heart flowed over with sympathy.

A THREATENED CRISIS.

dreds of thousands who would be producers of wealth if they were permitted his heart flowed over with sympathy.

The codniry was approaching a crisis which, if not guarded against and provided for, would produce a condition of affairs wherein constitutional considerations would be as powerless as they were in 1861. What was needed was that the gift of land in the Homestoad law should be made remedial in this time of present distress. He referred to the coormous land and money grants to the Pacific Raircoad companies, which he estimated—principal and interest—at over \$162,000,000 and 285,000,000 acres of land. How much to that wast weath had gone to labor, and how much to that wast weath had gone to labor, and how much to capital, and how much to those who had neither labor nor capital to contribute no one could tell. But one thing could be said for labor, and that was that it did not get a dollar of all that wealth which it did not get a dollar of all that wealth which it did not carn by the sweat of its brow at the lowest possible rate of wages. There had been no subsides, no dividends, no credit mobiliers for labor, but only sweat and toil. He analyzed the expenditures of the government for the last five years, and said they had averaged \$445,000,000 a year, not appropriated, but expended, and he chailenged the reference to any substantial appropriation in that time for the direct benefit of the industrial classes. There was little time or interest expended in Congress over the condition of labor. Even in the tederal courts there was no protection for the laboring mas. Thousands of laborers might be slaugutered, as they had recently been in one portion of the country, and the courts could not punish the criminals, and it was unconstitutional to use the army for that purpose; but let a few laborers impede for an hour the course of commerces or destroy or threaten the property of commercial corporations and the Treasury opened wide its doors, swinging on golden impeg, and the whole military power of the mation

propositions for an extension of time were made by several members.

Mr. Wrient of Pennsylvania, who sat in Mr. Butler's seat while Mr. Butler read his speech in the area, here broke in with the remark, "There are but two demarginges in the House; let us hear one of " (General laughter.)
White, (rep.) of Pa.—Who is the other dema

gogue?

Mr. Warour did not seem to think an answer necessary, but Mr. Butler (taking up the comment) said, as Parrick Henry said when he attacked George III., "If this is treason make the most of it." I accept this, and say if this is demagogy make the most of it. (Laughter and appliance.)

Mr. Braco, (dem ) of Wix, objected to the extension of time.

of time.

Mr. Burnen then said—I was just beginning to speak
on the Army bill, but I will print the rest of my remarks. marks.

Mr. Wright (with an air of disgust)—Labor cannot get a chance in this House. (Laughter.)

Mr. Garrino, (rep.) of Ohio, then addressed the committee in opposition to the Army bill as reported, and was followed by Mr. Braug, (dem.) of Wis., in

favor.

At eleven o'clock P. M. the committee arose and the House sojourned. DYING FROM POISON.

Adolph Boichut, aged sixty years, a Frenchman who has for years occupied a room the top floor of the tenement house No. the top floor of the tenement house No. 18
Clinton place, was found unconscious in
his apartiment yesterday by his wife, who had called
to visit him. She promptly reported the case at the
Mercer street station house, and the Sergeant sent
for an ambulance in which Bolchut was
placed and carried to the New York
Hospital. On his arrival there he was examined by
the physicians, who discovered that he was suffering
from the effects of some unknown poison and
was believed to be beyond hope of recovery.
The wife of the dying man was of the opinion that
her husband had taken the poison by accident, but
the police think that he drack it with suicidal intent

VERDICT FOR SLANDER.

First Day of the Spring Racing Meeting.

FIFIEEN THOUSAND PERSONS PRESENT

Dan K., Day Star and Janet the Winners.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] The spring meeting of the Louisville Jockey Club commenced to-day under very pleasant auspices. The were on the grounds. Though the track appeared to be in excellent condition some of the officers say it

was two seconds slow.

of one mile and a quarter. For this event there were entered Edinburgh, King William and Dan K. Just before the start the pools averaged—Edinburgh, \$200 King Willfam, \$150, and Dan K., \$70. They got away very prettily, with Edinburgh slightly in the lead, Dan K. second and King William last. Before reaching the stand King William had run up to Edinburgh, and the pair passed the multitude at that point head and head, Dan K. still a good third. Edinburgh and King William ralocked past the quarter pole, when Dan K. joined issue with them and the three at the balfmile pole were on even terms, and the struggle was of the most exciting nature. Around the turn and into the stretch Dan K, showed in front, and maintaining his lead won the dash by one length.

Edibburgh second, four lengths ahead of King William. The mile was made in 1:55% and the race in 2:135%.

THE KENTUCKY DREBY.

The second race was for the fourth renewal of the Kentucky Derby, for three-year-olds; dash of one mile and a half. Of forty-six nominations, nine came to the post, these being T. J. Nichols' Day Star; General A. Buford's McHenry, Rodes & Carri's Respond, R. H. Owens' Leveler, L. P. Tariton, Jr. 's Solicitor, B. G. Thomas' Himyar, W. A. Brown's Burgundy, Jennings & Hout's Charife Bush and Samuel J. Salyer's Earl of Beaccusfield. Himyar was the itworite, selling for \$300, while the field brought only \$110. After three false attempts, the lot were sent away to a good start, excepting Himyar, Burgundy and Charlie Bush, who hung free. Day Star was first past the post, McHenry next, then Respond, with Leveller, Solicitor, Beaconsfield, Himyar, Burgundy and Charlie Bush in the order named. Down past the three-quarter pole there were no changes, and at the stand Day Star led two lengths, McHenry second, Respond third, Loveller fourth, Hinyar fifth, Charlie Bush sixth, while all the others were out of the hunt. Himyar ray very wide on the turn and must have gone sixty yards more than any other horse. Day Star never reinquished his lead, but increased it to six lengths down the backstrotch, with Himyar second, Leveller third and all the reat beaten off. Day Star shortened his stride somewhat on the turn, but Himyar was never able to reach him, and he won by two lengths amit the enthusiastic applause of thousands. Himyar was second, two lengths in front of Leveller, Solicitor fourth, followed by McHenry, Respond, Burgundy, Beaconsfield and Charlie Bush in the order named. The mile was in 1:43 and the race in 2:37%, the fastest the event was ever run by half a second.

FERVIOUS WINNERS OF THE DREBY.

Far Winner. Subc. Starters. Time. 1875—Aristides. 42 15 237%.

The third race was a purse of \$350, for all ages, mile heats. Five started.

First Heat.—Adventure was first away, Janet second, Joe Rhod

Primer and Mollie McCana were distanced. Time, 1:45%.

Third Heat,—Janette and Joe Rhodes were now only left. The botting was even and spirited. They started away head and head. Janette showed in front at the quarter pole, and then, leaving Rhodes as she pleased, won the heat and the race in a hand gallop by ten lengths. Time, 1:45%.

LOUISVILLE, Kr., MAY 21, 1878—FIRST DAY OF THE NO. 2—Cyrus Edson.

POOLS ON TO-DAT'S BACES. LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 21, 1578. The following pools were sold on to-morrow

races:—
Finst Race.—Alexander Stakes. Half mile dash.
Stilton, 46; Euterprise, 25; Georgica, 11; Sathelstane,
13; E. Woodfin, 11; Druid, 11; Bowen, 10; Thoraton
Moore, 0; Goodinght, 11. City Merchant, 8.
SECOND RACE.—Louisville Hotel Purse. Two mile
heats. Uncle Jeff, 70; Kinlock, 50.
Third Race.—Handicap for all ages. One and a half
miles dash. Mahestick, 100; Felica, 60; Kennesaw,
40; Vagabond, 20; Swinney, 15; Springbranch, 15.

BALTIMORE RACES.

FIRST DAY OF THE MARYLAND JOCKEY CLUB'S SPRING MEETING-STARTERS IN THE SEV-ERAL EVENTS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD,

have been none the less for the above conditions They are all, however, doing a small business, hardly worth the light used. To-morrow, no doubt, things will be brighter, and the people when they get on the race track will make up their minds which horses to select.

Pirer naces will come off, and thirty-eight horace are named to run as follows:—she first face, a dash of three quarters of a mile, for maidens of all ages, will have twelve starters, comprising Oud Socks, Frankle, Garrick, Lounger, Gleu Rose, Lord Zetlanu, Durango, Demonstrator, Simoon, Catacazy, Diamond and Dr. Koestler.

Lorillard, Pierre Lorillard, Oden Bowie, E. A. Clabangu and Charles Reed.

Ine third race will be a dash of one mile, for all ages, and for this Swananoa, Joe Hunt, Oh My, Ricagi, Governor Hampion, Dick Saaseer, Hattie F., Biondelle and Vagrant are annout cod to start.

The fourth race will be the Rancoccus Handicap, one mile and an eighth, for all ages. Ten gentlemen nave signified their intention of starting horse-. These are G. Lorillard, Lewis & Sterna, Oden Bowie, P. Lorillard, D. J. Crouse, H. Winters, E. A. Clabaugh, Nelson & Co., T. W. Doswell and C. H. Medinger.

The fifth race will be mile heats, and there are three entries for the purse. These are Kensy, Tom Bacon and Mechanic.

BEACON PARK.

Boston, May 21, 1878.
The May tretting meeting at Beacon Park opened First Race—2:50 class; purse \$200, divided; \$120 to the first horse, \$60 to the second, \$20 to the third. Peaceful, blk. in 1 1 1 2 John Half's b. g. 3 2 2 J. G. Morrell's ch. g. 2 3 3

Golofinder, ch. s.
Colonel, blk. g.
Belle Oakley, ch. m
Iron A.c. r. g.
Bill Ed, b. g.

PERALTO'S RIDE.

The incomitable Mexican rider, Peralto, will again wood Park to-day. A start will be made at four A. M.

THE COLUMBIA CREW. THE LAST PRACTICE PULL ON THE HARLEM

AGES, HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS OF THE

FOUR THAT WILL COMPETE AT HENLEY. The crew formed to represent Columbia College at the Henley Royal Regatts on the Thames took their last practice pull yesterday, and to-morrow morning they will leave for England in the City of Chester. Captain Goodwin obtained the passage tickets yestorday, selecting the staterooms required and made such other arrangements for the transportation of their shells as were deemed necessary. It is fit to say that the Columbia College Boat Club deserve much praise for the perseverance displayed in this project. No sooner were its officers convinced that a race of fours could not be arranged with Harvard, Yale, Corneil or Wesioyan universities than they decided to send representatives abroad. To this end the requisite number of men were selected and put in training at Wood's Gymnasium. Then a bill was gotton up to defray the expenses of training and the trip to Europe, but the amount falling far short of what was wanted, the irinds of the college were called upon. Unfortunately the time was such that Columbia's sons were mable to respond liberally, as they had just presented the college with the Strong library at a cost of several thousands of dollars. With that tensetty of purpose, however, which has characterized the Club in this movement from the dirst, the loaders never felt despondent, and now that every obstacle is removed and the crew on the eve of departure, there is much re-

movement from the drat, the leaders nover folt despendent, and now that every obstacie is removed and the crew on the every obstacie is removed and the crew on the every obstacie is removed and the crew on the every obstacie is removed and the crew on the every obstacie is removed and the crew on the every obstacle there is much rejoicing.

In the formation of the crew the best material at hand was selected. Each of the origins! four had been well tried in many well contested events, and when they came to get on the flariem for preliminary practice there was a general lesing of satisfaction at the style they presented. Later on Colgate, one of the cest men in the boat, was forced to retire for purely business reasons, but his blace was creditably filled, and since that time the five men have done a good deal of hard work to fit themselves for the struggles to come. At first it was the habit of Captain Goodwin to give his mea a spin both in the morning and afternoon, but within the past formight they have been out curing the alternaon only.

THE LAST PULL.

Yestorday, when the Hariem was lively with the crews entered at Watkins', the Columbias got into their shell for the last time. They started from the boat house up stream, rowing easily, but in the pull of four miles and over they increased their pace at time, and, with forty to the minute now and them, made their shell travel very rapidly through the water. At five o'clock they resured to the float without showing signs of being pumped, though Sago and Goodwin are both suffering from the effects of colds received during the college regata on the 11th inst. With a rest of a few minutes Sago retired, and Eldridge, substitute, took his place, and with a scratch four hurrledly made up the wo miles or more were rowed in lively time.

The four men, as well as the substitute, look in fine trim, and leed satisfied with their practice. Upon arrival in England the men will at once go to London, and without coley thence to their beadquariers, yet to be selected, on the

Age. Ft In. Lbs. - 23 6 00 165 - 20 6 00 168 Stroke—Jasper T. Goodwin., 28 Sub—Charles Eldridge..... 24

LAUNCH OF A YACHT.

For some months past the yachting fraternity o Jersey City have been watching the yacht N. R. Fow ler, which was built by Captain Stephen Coolahan for the purpose of beating the famous yacht Suste S of New York, the latter being the champion of small yachts tast year. Her builder was backed in his etyachts last year. Her builder was backed in his elforts by a large number of prominent men of Jersey City, among whom were Colonel A. G. Fuller, Richard A. Truax and others. The yacht was launched yesterlay in pressece of a large gathering of yachtennen from the Pavonia Yeart Club grounds. As the yacht was about to touch the water Mrs. Frendergast broke a bottle of wine over her bow, and christened her the N. R. Fowler. The following are the dimensions of the new craft:—Length over all, 25 feet; breadth of beam, 12 feet; depth of hold, 4 feet; boom, 39 feet; gaff, 21 feet. The racing suit of the Fowler was made for the yacht Brooklyn, from which so much was expected last year, but it was found too heavy, and was purchased by the owners of the Fowler, which it is thought will carry it with ease. The Fowler is entered for the great New York Bay reguta.

SCHOONER YACHT ARIEL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May, 21, 1878. The schooner yacht Ariel, from New York, arrived

here to-day. REGATTA ON THE DELAWARE,

PHILADSLPHIA, May 21, 1878. In the regatta of the Delaware Yacht Club yester day the race from Kaighn's Point to Chester buoy

BOATING NOTES.

The Harlem oarsmen entered in the Watkins Reatta were very busy yesterday making proparations or their departure for Seneca Lake.

The Atalantas will leave this morning via Eric Railroad. They will take two boats—a four and pair oared shells.

The Northwesterns will start from the At'lotic's house on Friday afternoon. They also take a four and pair oared abelis.
The New York Athletic Club's representatives will

The New York Athietic Club's representatives will secompany the Northwesteros. The Athletics are entered for the pair-cared and single soul races. Messrs. Waish and Levien, of the Neutilus Coub, intend starting to-morrow morning. Their new craft was only hoisbed resterday.

The Carman Rowing Association, of Washington Heights, will send their representative four on Friday morning.

STATE SPORTMEN'S CONVENTION.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 21, 1878. The tournament of the New York State Sportmen' Association commenced here to-day. The weather was not very invorable, the winds shifting and the birds flying very strong. The programme for the morning's sport was not completed until night, there being 114 entries. The

completed until hight, there being 114 entries. The judges chosen were R. A. Anger, of Le Roy, and H. H. Morse, of Rochester; referee, James Curry, of the Wayne County Club; official scorer, N. Hucker, of the Buffalo Foresters.

The first contest, a single trap shoot at 10 single birds, resulted as follows:—First prize, a breechloading snotgun, J. F. Lawrence, of the Seneca Fails Club; second prize, a meerschaum pipe, R. V. Pieree, of the Buffalo Foresters; third prize, twenty-four pounds of Dupont powder, dismond grain, J. M. Wittmer, of the Nisgara Fails Club; loarth prize, a Bogardus glass ball trap and balls, P. J. Fisher, of the Le Roy Club; flith prize, a game and cartridge belt, J. Sees, of the Wayne County Cub, New York.

The second contest, an amateur shoot at 10 single birds, which was a rranged to come off this alterneon, was postponed until to-morrow.

The third contest, a single trap shoot at 15 birds, two yards rise, for Dr. R. V. Pieree's dismond badge, valued at \$500, when its on to-morrow morning's programme, was postably take place quring the day. Much interest is feit in tale contest.

DESPERATE PRIZE FIGHT.

BARNEY TRAINOR AND "DIP" KELLY FOR TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS A SIDE, NEAR PHILADEL-PHIA -- POLICE OFFICERS ASSISTING - KELLY WINS ON A FOUL.

About two weeks ago a party of young Quaker City brusers gave what they termes "a select prom-enade concert" at the Hall of the Wheatley Dramatic Association, Fifth and Gaskill streets The patrons of the entertainment were ac-companied by their "giris." Lager was the boverage of the evening, and the pleasure party only separated after a desperate free fight. The two ringlenders in the émeule were Birney Trainer and John alias "Dip" Kelly. Each led a faction of the roughs, and, as the battle did not terminate satisfactorily to either of the champions, they resolved to fight it out themselves. The men are both "shoulder hitters," and have achieved more or less notoriety in fistic circles. Trainor is twepty-three years of age, and probably a year or two younger, and though but 130 pounds in weight, outstrips Trainor in agility and

weighs 150 pounds. Keily is about the same age, probably a year or two younger, and though but 230 pounds in weight, outstrips Trainor in agility and skill. The prenm many arrangements for a prist fight between these men were effected eight days age at the nouse of one Tracy, in the First ward. The stakes were fixed at \$200 a side, and the conditions were catch weight, and that the fight should come off within ten days at a place not more than five miles from the city. The man want into training at once, and, after one or two ineflectual efforts at a meeting, they came together at daybreak this morning, at the Old Point House, on the Delaware River, just below the city.

STARTING FOR THE FIGHTING GROUND.

Trainor and his friends, among whom were several weil known pugilists and one or two dezen local politicians, embarked at Need street wharf and reached the battle ground about five A. M. There was as shelter at hand and they were forced to breast a pelling rain while waiting for the Keily gang. The latter, with a few friends, took a boat at Aimond street, at two A. M. Their craft had not proceeded far when it was overbauted by a tug with a bevy of policemen on board. The latter were ou the lookout, so they said, for thieves from the Jersey coast, who were in the habit of making off with the nets of dahermen, cast on the Pennsylvania side of the river. After considerable pariesy win the officers Keily's backer convinced them that their object was not theft, but a prize tight, and in proof of this he exhibited the ropes and stakes. At the prospect of with messing a mill claudestney the officers rejoiced, and not only promised nou-interference, but actually agreed to tow the party to the Point House, and they further manifested their interest in the coming sport by taking Keily on board the tug and providing him win a saug berth. The tug with its covey remained off the Point House until morning, when all hands went ashore. The rain had ceased at break of day, and when the crowd already on the fighting ground behe

began at once. Both men were in fine condition, their short period of training considered, and seemed enger for the iray.

ROUND I.—Kelly led off with his loft and planted a terrible blow on Trainor's loft eye, and before the latter could recover from his amazement he received another on the mouth and one on the ribs. In his effort to clinch with Kelly he slipped, but did not reach the ground in time to escape a stinging blow on the nose. The blood flew and the round ended, with first blood for Kelly.

ROUND 2.—Trainor seemed to have profited by his beating, and forced the fighting, but all he could accomplish, after receiving considerable punishment about the head, was to throw his antagonist and fall heavily upon him.

ROUND 3.—Kelly led off with a tremendous right-hander, and seat his burly enemy to grass head first, much to the amusement of the spectators and expecially the officers of the law, one of whom by general consent had assumed the responsible duties of referee.

The fourth and fifth rounds were similar to the first, varied in the latter, however, by Trainor's friends claiming "a fool." The claim wasn't allowed. Just before the call of time for the sixth round, a friend of Trainer's handed him a lemon. He filled his mouth with the juice, and tood the scratch, when Kelly approached him, he squirted the juice in his eyes and then struck him savagely in the mouth. At this the ropes were torn down, and the crowd entering the ring separated the trustera. Kelly was given the stakes, and all hands made haste back to town. Trainor left for New York this morning.

THE RIFLE.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE SPRING MEETING OF THE NATIONAL RIPLE ASSOCIATION-THE IN-

TERNATIONAL MILITARY MATCH. The preparations for the spring meeting of the National Rifle Association, which will commence at Creedmoor to-morrow, have been completed. The have been furnished with their tickets, and assignments of targets have been made and the bours shooting each match have been, as far as possible determined by General Woodward, who will act a executive officer during the meeting, and Colone Scott, who will be in charge of the rauge. The abooting will commence every morning about half-pas match the squad or tour assigned to each target will be limited to thirty minutes in which to complete its

Although the aggregate number of entries is very large several of the matches remain unfilled. The large several of the matches remain unified. The following is a list of the events, with the number of entries aircady made in each:—"Leech Cup," 16 entries; "Frence Prize," 14; Soldiers Match, 7; Skir, mishers' Badge Match, 3; No. 1, 18 entries; No. 2, 20; No. 3, 2; No. 4, 7; No. 5, 4; No. 6, 6; No. 7, 0; No. 8, 3 teams; No. 9, 2 teams; No. 9a, 1 team; No. 10, 6 teams; No. 9, 2 teams; No. 12, 17; No. 13, 0; No. 14, 0; No. 15, 2; No. 17, 7; No. 18, 18; No. 19, 0; No. 21, 8; No. 22, 10; No. 23, 0; No. 24, 5; No. 25, 39; No. 26, 10 teams; No. 27, teams; No. 28, 2 teams; No. 29, 23; No. 30, 13; No. 31, 7; No. 32, 17; No. 33, 9; No. 34, 7; No. 36, 10; No. 31, 7; No. 32, 17; No. 33, 9; No. 34, 7; No. 30, 13; No. 31, 7; No. 37, 2; No. 38, 1; No. 40, 23; No. 41, 2; teams; No. 42, 1 team; No. 43, 10; No. 44, 6; No. 45, 11; No. 46, 5; No. 47, 4; No. 45, 1; No. 49, 2 teams; No. 50, 25.

No match will be commenced with less than tencompetitors. A convention of riflemen from all parties of the United States has been called. The session will take piace at Creedmoor on Friday. Probably about ten organizations will be represented.

\*\*VECTERORY'S MERTING.\*\*

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association was head at the rooms of the sesociation, No. 23 Park Row, yeaterday afternoon, at three o'clock, Mr. N. P. Stanton, presiding, There were present Measura Schermerhoro, Wingate, Fulson, Wyle and Scott. A communication was read from the G. H. Thomas Post, G. A. R. Edile Club, of Chicago, expressing regret at the death of General Dakto, and enclosing resolutions eulogistic of his career. The following is a list of the events, with the number of

were present Messra. Schermerhore, Wingate, Pullon, Wylie and Scott. A communication was read from the G. H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., Riffe Club. of Chiscago, expressing regret at the death of General Dakin, and enclosing resolutions eulogistic of his career. The committee then approved an arrangement providing for the sale of ammunition and the hiring out of rings on the range, after which it adjourned. A proposition to abolish the extra fee for post-entries in the spring meeting was rejected.

THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY MATCH.

The scheme of hodding an international short range military match at Creedmoor during the last meeting of the National Rife Association is just assuming occurred form. A general interest has been awakened in it on account of its evident practical value in raising the standard of military marksmarkship. Many communications have been received from various States, and from different parts of Canada, as well as from many officers of the United Statos Regular Army. In Canada a belief prevails that the marksmen of that region, though inferior to those of this country at long ranges, win be found at least equal to them at short distancer. The regulation weapon of the Canadama Militia and Volunteers in the Sayder riffe, but as this weapon is acknowledged to be interior to the American military rifles they expect to use the Martini-flenry rifle, which is the regular weapon of the Kagiish Army. It is expected that Canada will send about four teams. No communications have yet been received from either Europe or Amstratia, but some are daily expected.

In this coonity Louisinas, California, Massachustins have yet been received from either Europe or Amstratia, but some are daily expected.

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In this coonity Louisinas, California,

BASEBALL

The Twingbts gained an easy victory over the Unions yesterday atternoon, on the Communipaw Grounds, defeating them by a score of 0 to L.

The game between the Osceolas and Everetts re-

suited in favor of the former, by a score of 10 to 2. At Hornelisville the international championship game between the Hornelis and Alleghanys was sole by the Hornelis by a score of 4 to 0. In the international championship game at Roches-ter, the Rochesters defeated the Bullaios, by a score of 7 to 1.

7 to L.
The Winona Club, of Brooklyn, have organized with
the following amateur nine:—Film, categor; Ryan,
pitcher; Bennett, first base; Bass, second base;
Pamer, short stop; Sweet, third base; Gill, left fields
Connelly, centre field, and Williams, right field.

close all general debate on the bill.

Mr. Singleton, (dem.) of Miss., addressed the com-

THE ARMY BILL

said the attempt of the committee to reorganize the army had been met with sensational rumors about an Indian uprising. He had expended much of his time in singuing logish matters, and he could state there was no foundation for those rumors. There was not man on the floor who would say the bill did not agpropriate a sufficient amount for the maintenance of

Mr. SCHLEICHER, (dem.) of Texas, stated that If he could obtain the floor he would say so.

Mr. Spanks replied that the appropriation

In the King's County Supreme Court, yesterday, the jury gave Francisco Caschinia a verdict of \$900 in his

The first event on the programme was a purse of \$300, for all ages, second to have \$50; dash

Edinburgh second, four lengths ahead of King William. The mile was made in 1:55% and the race in 2:135.

The third race was a purse of \$350, for all ages, mile heats. Five started.

Five started.

Five theor.—Adventure was first away, Janet second, Joe Rhodes third, West's bay fitly Mollie McCann fourth and Belie Palmer tast. On the turn and before reaching the quarrer pole Joe Rhodes assumed the post of honor, with Adventure second, Belie Palmer third, Mollie McCann fourth and Janet filth. There were no changes on the backstretch, nor past the half or three-quarter poles, as Joe Rhodes, coming on in rare style, won the heat by two lengths. Adventure second, Mollie McCann third, Belle Palmer fourth and Janette filth. Time, 1:45. The pools before the start in this heat rulou:—Janette, \$150; Joe Rhodes, \$53; Belle Falmer, \$56; Mollie McCann, \$36.

Second Heal.—Joe Rhodes brought \$225, Janette \$165, field \$55. Adventure was in the lead at the start. Mollie McCann ascond, Janette third, Joe Rhodes fourth and Belle Palmer fifth. They ran in this order to the quarter pole, but on the backstrictch Janette took second place, and on the lower turn she lapped Adventure. At the three-quarter pole she showed in front, and, coming away rapidly from the rest, she won the heat by two lengths. Adventure was second and Joe Rhodes third. Belle Palmer and Mollie McCann were distanced. Time, 1:45%.

Third Heal.—Janette and Joe Rhodes were now only

BALTIMORE, Md., May 21, 1878.
Many people here think that the Maryland Jockey Club were too hasty in postponing the races to-day, for more lovely weather after ten o'clock this morning could not have been desired. The track was heavy and the roads leading to l'imilco were very muddy, but as people here generally go to the races in carriages the attendance would There appears to be considerable excitement throughout the city to-night, and pools are being soid at Baraum's by Tommy Johnson, at Johnson's by Tom Baker and Gamble is also selling in Fayette street.

Keestier.

The second event is the Chesapeak Stakes, for three-year-old films, a dash of one mile and a quarter. The following gentlemen will start one or mare;—Goorge